

give him facilities for appearing for the examination ?
The question of efficiency should not arise in such a case.

Inspector-General of Education.—We will refer the matter to the Examination Board. The restriction is placed because many pupils are anxious to sit for the examination with imperfect preparation.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya.—This is because you are asking whether a candidate seeking an employment has at least passed the Lower Secondary examination. If you say that the Lower Secondary examination will not be recognised for public service, there will be no such difficulty. Until then, the clamour for passing the Lower Secondary examination will be great.

Dewan.—Will be referred to the Local Examination Board.

SUBJECT No. 119.

1. Abolition of the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

2. Change of Curriculum in Elementary Schools.

Messrs. A. Ananthiah, Shimoga Taluk; A. Shamanna, Shimoga Municipality and C. Subba Rao, Shimoga District Board.

Mr. A. Ananthiah.—In village schools, to appear for the Lower Secondary examination, the student has to study for 7 years and to study again for the English Lower Secondary examination, the boy takes another 5 years and thus it takes 12 years for him to pass the English Lower Secondary examination. On the other hand, in the city areas, they will pass it much sooner viz., in about 9 years. Thus, according to the present curriculum, education in the villages will have the effect of being discouraged. My idea, therefore, is that the Kannada examination at that stage should be abolished.

Inspector-General of Education.—The curriculum is discussed in the Educational Memorandum according to which Government think that there should be only one kind of middle schools. The question of abolition of the Kannada examination need not therefore be discussed here. As the middle schools are replaced by A. V. schools, the Kannada Lower Secondary examination will automatically disappear as the process of conversion goes on. The question raised by you is whether the Kannada Lower Secondary examination at that stage should not be abolished. According to the Memorandum, it will be put in such a situation that it will automatically disappear in course of time.

Mr. V. Shamiengar.—The question has already been discussed once and it was decided that the Lower Secondary examination should not be abolished,

Mr. G. Ramaswami Iyengar.—The Kannada Lower Secondary examination should not be abolished as it is the only important examination for all the village boys. Besides, Kannada being our mother tongue, an examination is very necessary.

Dewan.—It is not under contemplation to abolish the examination immediately. It will remain at least for the next 5 years.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Increase of pay to School Masters.

Messrs. Gosayee Thimmaiya and Veeraiya, Hiriya Taluk.

Mr. Gosayee Thimmaiya.—The village school masters are now getting about Rs. 12 per mensem which is hardly sufficient in these days of high prices. As this is inadequate, they have to work elsewhere for their maintenance and in consequence, they cannot be expected to devote their whole time to teaching. The result is, the education of the boys seriously suffers. Their pay may be increased to at least Rs. 20 per mensem.

First Member of Council.—They are now getting the high price allowance.

Mr. Thimmaiya.—This allowance may at least be made permanent.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—Unless teachers are given better pay, they will not remain in the same place nor will they be forthcoming readily for employment. Even graduates are now not willing to enter the Education Department on account of inadequate pay.

First Member of Council.—The question of giving them increased pay is under consideration.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—We are fighting for retrenchment as the cost of administration is growing; and in the same breath, we ask for increased pay all round. This is paradoxical. If we begin to ask for increased pay like this to all teachers, I am afraid the Education budget which is already high will rise still further. I may be permitted to refer to an Article in the *Modern Review* in this connection in regard to the pay given to teachers in Japan. The article says that, in Japan, the pay of teachers in the Secondary schools ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and for teachers in the Colleges, the pay ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. There are 46,000 teachers on Rs. 15 and the remaining teachers get Rs. 8 per mensem. The Minister of Education gets a respectable pay of Rs. 750 per mensem. They are also permitted to take up private tuition and